TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

CHAPTER VII—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

(i) Trade and Industries.

712. The conditions of slump and increasing competition in many lines of industry which became noticeable in the latter part of the previous year, continued during the year and in some respects became further accentuated notably in the textile industry, both mill and handloom, silk industry, plastic and bakelite industry, radio manufacuture, glass, dichromates and heavy chemicals etc. On account of the competition from the mill industry, the handloom weaving industry had a serious set back and special measures had to be adopted by the Government of India for restricting to some extent the production of dhoties and sarees by mills and also to give financial assistance for the encouragement of the handloom industry by levy of cess on mill production. The silk industry was severely handicapped by the severe competition from art silk and imported silk. Industries like soap manufacture and engineering were also affected by scarcity of raw materials and increased competition from large units.

Price Movements.

713. The statutory food rationing was continued in the Cities of Bangalore and Davangere and the Sanitary Board area of Kolar Gold Fields, Mysore City having been derationed in the beginning of the year. The administration and enforcement of control orders relating to yarn was also continued. The control measures relating to both cloth and yarn were relaxed to a large extent by the Central Government as an All-India measure.

714. The prices of " food grains and pulses " as well as of " oils and oil seeds " were on an upward trend during the major part of the year. The General Index number of prices which stood at 410 at the beginning of the year rose gradually though somewhat unsteadily till it shot up to 441 at the end of the year.

Industrial Establishments.

715. There were 504 Industrial Establishments working in the State during the Calendar year 1952 each employing daily on an average 10 or more persons. The number of persons employed in all these establishments aggregated to 98, 822 as against 1,04, 592 persons employed in the industrial establishments during the previous

calendar year. Out of 504 establishments, 47 were perennial and the remaining 33 seasonal.

Major Industries

716. There were 13 large scale Cotton mills at work during the year. Of these, five were engaged in the manufacture of both cloth and yarn, 4 in the manufacture of cloth, 3 in the manufacture of yarn and the remaining one in the manufacture of hosiery. The total production of cloth and yarn in these mills amounted to 55,409,803 yards and 33,133,262 lbs. respectively as compared with 51,643, 976 yards of cloth and 27,640, 280 lbs. of yarn in the previous year.

Woollen Mills.

717. During the year there were 4 woollen mills working in the State with 244 looms and 6,026 spindles. The total production of yarn and piecegoods in these mills during the calendar year 1952 was 2,456,689 lbs. valued at Rs. 92,13,044 as against 3,214,945 lbs. valued at Rs. 1,42,00,577 in the previous calendar year. Two of the mills were mainly engaged in the manufacture of carpets and druggets.

718. The Joint Inter State Drugget Industry Advisory Board for Mysore and Madras have recommended the establishment of Wool Processing Centre at Vinnamangalam in North Arcot District, Madras, at a cost of about Rs. 11 lakhs and the Government of India have been requested to contribute a quota of one third of the cost.

Handloom Weaving Industry.

719. Arrangements were made for the distribution of yarn to Handloom Weavers by the Mysore Provincial Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society through the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies which have been affiliated to it and also for the production of handloom fabrics of improved patterns and designs in the production centres. Several new and attractive designs were introduced by the technical staff of the Department. The Provincial Society has also arranged to produce and supply certain requirements of the Central Government's departments such as bandage cloth, hospital clothing, blankets etc.

Gold Mining.

720. The four Gold Mining Companies in the Kolar Gold Fields area produced 2,40,699 (2,25,185) ozs. of fine gold during the year. The production of gold in the Bellara Gold Mines was fairly steady, the quantity produced during the year being 1,032 tolas of sponge gold.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

Heavy Industries

721. Among the heavy industries, mention may be made of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and the Machine Tool Company. The expansion of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works was pushed through during the year. The additional Electric Pig Iron Furnace was installed and put into operation during the year with a view to maintain the planned production of 1,00,000 tons of finished steel. Steps were also taken to step up production of cement.

722. The output of several products for the year ended 31st March 1953 as compared with the budget anticipation and the actuals for the two previous years are noted below :—

Product	Budget for 1952-53	Actuals for 1952-53	Actuals for 1951-52	Actuals for 1950-51
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Pig Iron (Blast F'ce) ...	26,000	26,414	22,769	26,063
Pig Iron (E.P.I F'ce) ...	34,000	10,533	...	...
General Castings ...	400	538	370	792
Plate Sleepers ...	1,000	1,953	971	...
Steel Castings ...	300	278	229	207
Cast Iron Pipes ...	9,000	8,998	9,553	8,740
Steel Sections ...	27,000	23,766 (exclusive of 2,561 tons of billets.	26,191	26,128
Small Rods and Strips ...	7,000	8,289	6,924	4,274
Cement ...	90,000	81,446	66,293	23,800
Ferrosilicon ..	4,000	3,470	3,331	2,993
Acetic Acid ...	600	157	...	...

723. The operations during the year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 32·45 lakhs, after adjusting Rs. 27·09 lakhs towards depreciation, interest on capital and amenities fund as against the net profit of Rs. 32·20 lakhs in the previous year. The total value of sales effected during the year was Rs. 267·87 lakhs, the highest on record.

724. The Machine Tool Company was started during the year with an authorised capital of Rs. 12,00,00,000 for the manufacture of all types of implements, machinery and machine tools.

New Industries.

725. The Ex-Servicemen's Transport Co., Ltd. was started as a Joint-Stock Concern in connection with the rehabilitation and resettlement of the ex-servicemen of the Mysore State Forces. The expansion of the Government Porcelain Factory and the Government Electric Factory is under consideration. Among the proposals under consideration of the Department were (1) a scheme for the manufacture of spark plugs for motor cars and aircraft,

(2) the mechanisation of the Mysore Implements Factory at Hassan and (3) the development of the leather products manufacture as a large scale cottage industry in the State.

726. Among the other large scale industries that were floated or that commenced manufacturing operations during the year were (1) Mysore Metal Fabricators, Ltd., (2) South India Films Ltd., (3) United Breweries Ltd., and (4) Hindustan Machine Tools Co., Ltd.

Loans to Educated unemployed persons for starting village industries of their own.

727. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was provided for in the budget under the scheme of "Financial Assistance to the Educated Unemployed Persons". The total number of applications received under the scheme which had to be dealt with by the Board at the end of the year was 400. A sum Rs. 4,500 was disbursed to 4 applicants under the above scheme during the year. The total amount recovered towards repayment of loans during the year was Rs. 12,639 (Rs. 14,762).

Recovery of loans granted under the Industrial Loan Rules

728. Consequent on the promulgation of the Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1951, no fresh loans were granted under the above Rules as all kinds of aid including cash loans to any industrial business or enterprise in the State had to be given only under the said Act.

729. The total amount recovered towards the repayment of the old loans granted under the Industrial Loan Rules was Rs. 3,96,992 (Rs. 1,64,994) during the year. There was a substantial improvement in the recovery of loans, and all the cases of heavy Industrial loans were brought under the close scrutiny of the Department and strict measures were adopted for reduction of the overdue loan instalments.

Technical Assistance.

730. The Department rendered as usual technical advice and assistance to private industrialists and industrial concerns in connection with the erection of or repairs to industrial plant and machinery wherever such advice or assistance was sought for by them.

731. Other forms of assistance that were given by the Department were (a) Supply of Coal and Coke (b) Supply of Iron and Steel, (c) Supply of Salt, (d) Supply of denatured Spirit and (e) Issue of Essentiality Certificates for the import of artcles.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS UNDER THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.

732. GOVERNMENT-OWNED INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.—The total output and sales during the year were Rs. 2,00,000 and Rs. 3,00,000 respectively as against Rs. 2,46,325 and Rs. 2,67,318 in the previous year. Among the more important of the materials manufactured and supplied were Alluminium Sleeves, Cut out boxes, Cluster Lamp posts, C.I. Castings, M.S. Tanks, C.I. Bends, Bolts and nuts for the Government Electrical Department; M.S. columns, trusses, drill-rods, C.I. road boxes, big Cocks, Clamps, G.M. Bushes etc., for the Public Works Department.

Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

733. This Institute is the biggest Training Institution maintained by the Department for imparting training to artisans in useful arts and crafts like fine arts, modelling, engraving and enamelling, inlaywork, wood carving, rattan manufacture, smithy, metal work, etc. At the end of March 1953, there were 271 students undergoing training in the Institute, and of these, 261 were in receipt of scholarships aggregating to Rs. 8,780. As usual, the Institute rendered services to the artisans by keeping their articles for sale on consignment account and by giving them timely suggestions in regard to the improved designs, quality and finish of their articles.

734. The production and sales of the Institute were.—

	Rs.
1. Production in both the workshop and Training Section of the Institute	1,60,241
2. Sales of articles made in the Workshop Section.	1,33,187
3. Sales of articles made in the Training Section of the Institute.	4,345
4. Sales of articles manufactured by private artisans and kept at the Institute on consignment basis.	70,016

The net profit of the Institute for the year amounted to Rs. 27,377.

The Mysore Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore.

735: This Depot continued to be an Emporium for the display and sale of the best specimens of the arts and crafts of Mysore. The total stock handled by the Depot during the year was Rs. 4,05,277 as against Rs. 3,71,421 in the

previous year. The total value of sales effected was Rs. 1,42,118 as against Rs. 1,35,349 in the previous year.

736. The total production of soap in the Factory was 486 tons as compared with 500 tons in the previous year. The total sales reached the record figure since the inception of the Factory and amounted to Rs. 22,28,225 as against Rs. 18,57,635 in the previous year. Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.

737. The total production of electroporcelain and crockery was Rs. 2,83,270 as against Rs. 5,26,245 in the previous year. The fall in production was due to shut down of the Electric Tunnel Kiln for about 6 months during the year. The total sales (including miscellaneous receipts) during the year were Rs. 9,42,000 as compared with Rs. 10,18,790 in the previous year. Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.

738. The main items of production in the Factory were transformers, Electrical hardware and structures, Electric motors, Electrical accessories, Bakelite articles and Scientific Instruments. The total production and sales during the year were Rs. 28,30,931 and Rs. 31,51,705 respectively as against Rs. 34,26,038 and Rs. 41,51,793 in the previous year. Government Electric Factory, Bangalore

739. The total output of silk fabrics in the factory was 58,016 (1,21,065) yards. The fall in output was due to the fact that the Factory concentrated its attention on the production of quality fabrics and prevention of accumulation of stocks and consequently worked only on two shifts of 4 hours each instead on two shifts of 8 hours each as in the past. The sales amounted to Rs. 6,80,624 as against Rs. 10,13,103 in the previous year. The Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.

740. The total production in the Factory was Rs. 3,04,559 as against Rs. 3,56,000 in the previous year. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 3,30,690 (provisional) as against Rs. 3,17,535 in the previous year. The Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.

741. The separate post of the Director, Sandalwood Oil Factories was abolished during the year and the factories were placed under the administrative control of the Director of Industries and Commerce with effect from 1st The Government Sandalwood Oil Factories, Mysore and Shimoga.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

July 1952. The total production of Sandalwood oil during the year was as follows :—

	CRUDE OIL.	
(i) Mysore	69,105—lbs.	
(ii) Shimoga	*26,657—10 lbs.*	95,762—14
(iii) America	38,296—0	clean oil.

742. The sales during the year aggregated to 136,459 lbs., of which 68,094 lbs. were effected in India, 29,921 lbs. in London and the balance of 38,444 lbs. in America. During the year, the net revenue from the Factory was Rs. 40,57,571 as against Rs. 40,61,924 in the previous year.

The Government Dichromate Factory, Belagula.

743. The Factory is engaged in the production of Sodium Bichromate, Potassium Bichromate, Chrome pigments, Sodium Silicate and Sodium Sulphate. The total production during the year was Rs. 41,340 as against Rs. 2,18,954 in the previous year and the total sales were Rs, 75,151 (Rs. 1,86,446). The fall in sales was mainly due to the steep fall in the market rates for finished products.

Home Industries Institutions.

744. There were 31 Home Industries Institutions working in the State and a sum of Rs. 15,000 was given as grant-in-aid to these institutions by the Department besides some equipment, machinery and free demonstrations. Some of the home industries, namely, tailoring, needle craft of various types, cloth-weaving, cloth printing, mat weaving, drugget making, paper and silk flower making, zari and nakki work, hosiery, agarbathi manufacture, etc., were taught in these institutions. About 4,000 ladies were trained in the above Home Industries during the year and a large number of students were under training. A good number of the trained students started industries of their own, while a few of them have been employed in private institutions.

Scholarships for the study of Industrial subjects outside the State.

745. The Scholarships were awarded to such of the students Mysoreans by birth or domicile and possess the requisite general or special educational qualifications.

Comercial and Industrial Enquiries.

746. The number of commercial and industrial enquiries received and dealt with by the Department during the year was 392 as against 206 in the previous year. As

usual, the enquiries were received from the Government Departments and mercantile institutions both in and outside the State and the information sought for was collected and furnished to them directly or through the Director of Industries of the States concerned and they were also advised to contact the local firms or institutions for further particulars wherever necessary.

(ii) Trade.

747. The total volume of trade in merchandise during the half year ending 30th September 1952 was 15·57 million railway maunds as compared with 14.66 million railway maunds during the previous half year.

748. There was a slight increase in the total quantity of merchandise imported into the State from 10.82 million railway maunds during the half year ending 31st March 1952 to 11·59 million railway maunds during the half year consequent on the increased receipts under "Food, drink and tobacco" and "raw materials" which amounted to 3.60 million railway maunds and 5.55 million railway maunds respectively during the half year ending 30th September 1952 as compared with 3.14 million railway maunds and 5.20 million railway maunds during the previous half year. Rice, gram and pulse, wheat and wheat flour, tobacco and salt were the more important articles of food imported into the State. Imports.

749. As in the case of imports, there was an increase in the total volume of exports of merchandise from 3.84 million railway maunds during the half year ending 31st March 1952 to 3.88 million railway maunds during the half year ending 30th September 1952 due to the increased exports under "Food, drink and tobacco" "Raw materials" and "articles wholly or mainly manufactured." As usual, coffee, cardamoms, betelnuts, copra, groundnut, refined sugar, jaggery, tanned hides and skins and castings figured largely in the export trade. Exports.

(iii) Labour.

750. The general labour conditions in the State during the year were generally normal and peaceful but for a few minor disturbances on account of strikes by the employees of some of the industrial concerns. In all cases timely

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

action was taken by the department and the situation was brought under control. The causes for the occurrence of strikes were, demand of higher wages, bonus and dearness allowance and claims for reinstatement of employees. The number of strikes was 23 (10).

Labour Associations.

751. There were 115 Labour Unions at the beginning of the year and 32 Unions were formed and registered during the year bringing the total to 147 Trade Unions at the end of the year. The total membership of the Associations was 45,086 (60,514). The fall in membership is attributed to the retrenchment in industry and to a few concerns not furnishing the figures. A large number of industrial disputes was sponsored by the Unions on behalf of the workers of the industries concerned.

Industrial Disputes.

752. *Bangalore Division.*—There were 28 disputes which came up for conciliation during the year, all of which pertained to Bangalore District. Of these, four resulted in agreement and the rest ended in failure.

753. *Mysore Division.*—Twenty-six industrial disputes came up for conciliation. Of these, 18 disputes resulted in agreements being reached, while the remaining 8 cases ended in failure.

754. *Plantation Division.*—Nine industrial disputes came up for conciliation, all of which resulted in agreements being reached.

755. *Kolar Division.*—There were 3 industrial disputes, of which two resulted in agreement between the parties while the other one which ended in failure was referred for adjudication to Industrial Tribunal.

756. *Shimoga Division.*—Twenty-six Industrial Disputes came up for conciliation, of which 12 resulted in agreements. Ten cases ended in failure, while the remaining 4 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Minimum wages (Aricultural) Committee.

757. The Minimum Wages (Agri.) Committee was constituted in November 1952 with three representatives of employees, three representatives of employers and three independent members with Commissioner of Labour as Chairman. The committee was constituted to hold enquiries and to advise the Government fixing the minimum wages in respect of employment in Agriculture in the State and complete its work and submit its report within three

months. The term of the Committee was extended in February 1953. Two meetings of the Committee were held during the year. Seven thousand five hundred copies of questionnaire on the subject were got printed and distributed to important persons and institutions interested in agriculture to elicit opinion on the subject.

758. The working class cost of Living Index Figures for the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields continued to be published each month during the year.

759. The Information Section of the Department has been regularly publishing the *Mysore Labour Gazette* in English every month as well as in Kannada and Tamil every fortnight. This Section has also been publishing pamphlets, folders, brochures, special publications, etc., of Labour interest in simple language with a view to enlightening the mind of the workers and the public in regard to the rights and obligations of workers and employers and to give a factual and objective account of labour problems in as much as it is realised from experience and industrial unrest in a large measure. The Section has also embarked on a programme of visual education and has been displaying films relating to labour of an educative value in areas where there is a large concentration of labour population. The publication of the Directory of the Department and Trade Unions annually is a regular feature of the publicity programme. Publicity and Propaganda.

760. The Department as part of its programme of publicity and propaganda is participating in the Dasara Industrial Exhibition and other Exhibitions and exhibiting charts, posters, exhibits and models bearing on Labour Statistics and Labour Welfare and Safety, with a view to educate the public. The stalls put up during the last Dasara Exhibition and at the Medical Exhibition recently evoked considerable interest and were widely appreciated.

761. The two recreation Centres started by the Department at Bangalore, continued to work satisfactorily attracting the working class population in large numbers through their multifarious activities. In addition to the working class, the members of their families also availed themselves of the facilities afforded by these two Centres. Labour Welfare.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

Indian Boilers' Act.

762. The administration of the Boilers' Act was transferred to the Labour Department in March 1952. There were 364 boilers in commission as against 343 boilers during the previous year. Three hundred and forty-eight boiler inspections involving 257 boilers were conducted during the year.

763. The Boiler Registration and Inspection Fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 13,563 (Rs. 13,530). The sixteenth meeting of the members and Technical Advisers of the Central Boilers' Board was held at Bangalore between the 15th and 23rd January 1953.

Factories Act.

764. The Mysore Factories Act of 1936 and the Rules thereunder continued to be in force till 1st April 1951 on which date the Indian Factories Act of 1948 came into force automatically as soon as all the Central Acts were made applicable to part 'B' States also. The Mysore Factories Rules, 1952 framed under the said Central Act came into force from 1st September 1952.

765. Four hundred and forty-four factories were registered and licenses for their working were issued during the year. The total amount of license fee collected during the year was Rs. 1,28,367.

nity Benefit Act.

766. The average daily number of women workers employed in the several Registered Factories of the State during the year was 8,153. The amount of maternity benefit paid to the women employees during the year amounted to Rs. 29,181.

(iv) Workmen's Compensation.

767. There were in all 4,425 cases of injuries by accident and industrial diseases as against 3,880 cases in the previous year.

768. A sum of Rs. 6,27,353 (Rs. 3,34,932) was paid as compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Gold Mining Companies shared a good amount of the burden to the extent of Rs. 5,87,919 (Rs. 3,54,589), Industrial concerns in Bangalore District Rs. 18,326, Shimoga District Rs. 10,100 and the remaining Districts Rs. 11,007.

769. Out of 4,425 cases of accidents including industrial diseases registered, compensation paid to the survivors of the deceased in 80 cases amounted to Rs. 1,58,613 (Rs. 1,36,037) in 82 cases.

770. The total number of permanent disablement cases was 290 as against 119 in the previous year. Of these, 242 belonged to the Silicosis category which numbered 81 in the previous year. Compensation paid to 284 permanent disablement cases amounted to Rs. 3,79,572 (Rs. 1,63,957). Of this, two hundred and forty-two silicosis cases alone were compensated to the extent of Rs. 3,48,194.

771. The total number of accidents resulting in temporary disablement was 4,056 (3,678) involving a payment of Rs. 89,169 in respect of 3,708 cases as against Rs. 84,893 for 3,411 cases in the previous year.

772. The average amount of compensation paid during the year in respect of each fatal accident was Rs. 1,983. The amounts paid for permanent disablement was Rs. 1,337 and for temporary disablement Rs. 24.

(v) Joint-Stock Companies.

773. Twenty-nine new companies all limited by shares were registered during the year. Of these, 5 were public and 24 private. Nine companies went into voluntary liquidation and no company was compulsorily liquidated during the year. Two companies were struck off the register under Section 247 (1) of the Indian Companies Act. There were 513 companies on the rolls, of which 476 were limited by shares (207 public and 269 private) and 37 companies limited by guarantee.

774. Ten companies raised their authorised capital by Rs. 36 lakhs and two companies reduced their authorised capital by Rs. 20 lakhs. The subscribed capital of 58 companies were increased by Rs. 110 lakhs and of 11 companies reduced by Rs. 9 lakhs. The paid-up capital of 74 companies was increased by Rs. 203 lakhs and of 17 companies were reduced by Rs. 11 lakhs. Capital of Companies.

775. There were 907 societies on the register at the end of the year, of which 65 societies were registered during the year. Mysore Societies Registration Act III of 1904.

776. The receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 11,978 including a sum of Rs. 661 under the Indian Partnership Act and Rs. 1,350 under the Mysore Societies Registration Act. Financial Results.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

Firms registered under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

777. There were 1,273 firms on the register at the beginning of the year. Two hundred and twelve firms were registered during the year. There were 1,485 firms on the register at the end of the year.

General.

778. The Indian Companies Rules, 1941 were made applicable to all Part 'B' States.

779. Notifications Nos. S.R.O. 1527 and 1528, dated 27th September 1951, under Section 53 of the Indian Banking Companies Act, 1949 (X of 1949), exempting a Banking Company which has been incorporated in a Part 'B' State and which till now confined its activities to Part 'B' States, from the following provisions of the Act which were published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 6th October 1951, were re-published in the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 5th June 1952 :—

Section 7 ... till 1st April 1953.
Section 8 ... till 1st April 1958 in so far as regards immoveable properties acquired by such Banking Companies before 1st April 1951.

Section 10, sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Clause (c) of sub-section 1, and

Section 16 ... till 1st April 1952.
Section 11 ... till 1st April 1954.
Section 12 ... till 1st April 1953.
Section 19 (3) till 1st April 1953.

Section 22 (1) The concerned Bank should have applied to the Reserve Bank for a licence under this Section on or before 21st March 1952, and in the case in which it has not been informed by the Reserve Bank by notice in writing that a licence cannot be granted to it, the provisions of Section 22 (1) shall not apply before 1st April 1954.

Section 24 shall not apply before 1st April 1954.
Section 29 applicable from the calendar year 1951.

Section 91-B of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, was amended so as to empower the Central Government to exempt say Public Company from the prohibition contained in sub-section (i) subject to such conditions as may be specified (Amendment Act, 1952, Central Act No. LI of 1952, re-published in the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 28th August 1952).

(vi) Post and Telegraphs.

780. Post Offices were opened during the year in such of the villages in the State as had a population of 2,000 and above in each case. At the beginning of the year, there were 810 Post Offices in the State. Thirteen Post Offices were opened during the year and one Post Office was closed. The total number of Post Offices working in the State as on 31st March 1953 was 822. Post Offices.

781. Telegraph Offices were opened in all the Municipal Towns in the State having a population of 5,000 and over. At the beginning of the year, 116 Post Offices were working. Three Telegraph Offices were opened during the year. The total number of Telegraph Offices working in the State at the end of the year was 119. Telegraph Offices.

782. Letter Boxes were newly planted in 133 villages in the State. A more expeditious mode of conveyance of Mails in the form of Mail Motor Services was introduced by replacing foot lines. The contract relating to Mail Motor Services was introduced in the following lines during the year :—

Tumkur-Baduranahalli- Madhugiri
Chintamani-Ballahalli
Hiriyur-Vanivilaspura
Kolar-Chintamani
Chintamani-Chakanelu
Sagar-Avinahalli

(vii) Economic Development and Planning.

783. The Inter-Departmental Committee on Planning (Mysore State) which was set up for the purpose of securing the necessary co-ordination between the Departments of Government themselves on the one hand and affording the utmost possible measure of collaboration and assistance to the Planning Commission on the other continued to function during the year. The work of this committee is not intended in any way to affect the Mysore Economic Conference.

784. A Conference was held on 4th November 1952 under the presidency of the Chief Minister at which all the Ministers, the Heads of Development Departments, former Ministers and important Members of the

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

Legislature attended. The finalisation of the Draft Five Year Plan of the State estimated to cost Rs. 36·60 crores was considered at this Conference, taking into view the actual results of the implementation of the Plan for a period of one and a half years from April 1951 to end of October 1952, the altered conditions and the adequacy or otherwise of the Plan to secure the desired economic progress. It was considered desirable to make an upward revision of the outlay in the State's Plan to meet the needs of the State. These finalised proposals along with a copy of the proceedings of the Conference were forwarded to the Planning Commission for favourable consideration at the meeting of the National Development Council which took place on 8th and 9th of November 1952 at Delhi for finalising the Draft Five Year Plan for India.

785. The total number of schemes formulated under the Five Year Plan in all the Departments was 154 and a sum of Rs. 513·54 lakhs was actually spent during 1951-52 as against the allotment of Rs. 719·32 lakhs in the Plan for the year.

786. In response to a requisition from the Secretary, Planning Commission, Government of India, the particulars required for the following items were collected from the Development Departments dealing with the implementation of the schemes under the Plan. The statements for the entire State Plan in the *pro forma* prescribed were scrutinised and consolidated and the statement of Finance received from the Finance Department were forwarded to the Planning Commission through Government in the Planning Department :—

(i) Progress of development expenditure.
(ii) Progress in the execution of individual schemes costing Rs. 10 lakhs or more.
(iii) Selected control statistics.
(iv) Finance, and
(v) Assessment by State Government.

787. On requisitions received from the Planning Commission from time to time during the year, the following information was furnished to them :—

(1) Setting up of Boards of Economic Enquiry in the State on the lines of the Board in Punjab.

(2) Information about the activities undertaken in the State during the " Voluntary Labour Week " in January 1953.

(3) Information regarding the Irrigation rates prevailing in the State for major and minor tanks.

(4) Five schemes were prepared for the development of Inland fisheries in the State involving a total non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,74,800 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 4,12,912 for consideration under the T.C.A. programme and furnished to Government.

(5) Charts and maps on the Five Year Plan of the State were got prepared and sent to the All-India Congress Exhibition held at Hyderabad in December 1952 and to the Railway Centenary Exhibition held in Delhi.

(6) Information was furnished on the questions moved by the Members of the House of People relating to State Government.

788. Action was taken for the implementation of the State's Five Year Plan by issuing a circular letter to all the Heads of Departments dealing with the execution of the schemes under the Plan asking them to take effective action to break up their departmental plans for the State into Regional and District Plans.

789. The Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning is working as a Liaison Officer between the Government of Mysore and the Planning Commission.